

## c-Kit/CD117 Protein, Rhesus, Recombinant (hFc)

### General Information

Synonyms:	v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene homolog
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the rhesus KIT (NP_001253024.1) (Met1-Thr520) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Gln 26
Species:	Rhesus
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	NP_001253024.1
Molecular Weight:	82.3 kDa (predicted)

### QC Testing

Biological Activity:	1.Immobilized Recombinant Rhesus c-Kit Protein (Fc Tag) (Cat#TMPY-05655) at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Recombinant Human SCF/C-kit ligand Protein (aa 1-189, His Tag) (Cat#TMPY-02170), the EC50 is 0.2-1.5 ng/mL (QC tested). 2.Immobilized Recombinant Human SCF/C-kit ligand Protein (aa 1-189, His Tag) (Cat#TMPY-02170) at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Recombinant Rhesus c-Kit Protein (Fc Tag) (Cat#TMPY-05655), the EC50 is 8.5 ng/mL (Routinely tested).
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

### Preparation and Storage

**Reconstitution:**  
Reconstituted with sterile deionized water to 0.25 mg/mL. Reconstitution conditions may vary depending on the lot.

#### Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

#### Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

### Protein Background

C-Kit is a type 3 transmembrane receptor for MGF (mast cell growth factor, also known as stem cell factor). c-Kit contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains and 1 protein kinase domain. It belongs to the protein kinase superfamily, tyr protein kinase family, and CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily. C-Kit has tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Binding of the ligands leads to the autophosphorylation of KIT and its association with substrates such as phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase. Antibodies to c-Kit are widely used in immunohistochemistry to help distinguish particular types of tumor in histological tissue sections. It is used primarily in the diagnosis of GISTs. In GISTs, c-Kit staining is typically cytoplasmic, with stronger accentuation along the cell membranes. C-Kit antibodies can also be used in the diagnosis of mast cell tumors and in distinguishing seminomas from embryonal carcinomas. Mutations in the c-Kit gene are associated with gastrointestinal stromal tumors, mast cell disease, acute myelogenous leukemia, and piebaldism. Defects in KIT are a cause of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML). AML is a malignant disease in which hematopoietic precursors are arrested in an early stage of development. Note=Somatic mutations that lead to constitutive activation of KIT are detected in AML patients. Cancer Immunotherapy Immune Checkpoint Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

### Reference

- Andre C, et al. (1997) Sequence analysis of two genomic regions containing the KIT and the FMS receptor tyrosine kinase genes. *Genomics*. 39(2):216-26.
- Yarden Y, et al. (1987) Human proto-oncogene c-kit: a new cell surface receptor tyrosine kinase for an unidentified ligand. *EMBO J*. 6(11):3341-51.
- Leong KG, et al. (2008) Generation of a prostate from a single adult stem cell. *Nature*. 456(7223): 804-8.
- Edling CE, et al. (2007) c-Kit--a hematopoietic cell essential receptor tyrosine kinase. *Int J Biochem Cell Biol*. 39(11): 1995-8.
- McIntyre A, et al. (2005) Amplification and overexpression of the KIT gene is associated with progression in the seminoma subtype of testicular germ cell tumors of adolescents and adults. *Cancer Res*. 65(18):8085-9.

**Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins**

This product is for Research Use Only · Not for Human or Veterinary or Therapeutic Use

Tel:781-999-4286 E\_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481